PARISIAN TOPICS.

FRENCH DOCTORS QUARRELING OVER CHOLERA PROPHYLACTICS.

Has Dr. Ferran Discovered a Cholera Vaccine?-Examination Week at the Conservatory -Death of a Former Beauty.

Pauls, July 24.-More fortunate than the Spaniards we have not yet had a re-turn of the cholera, but the public mind is not entirely sure that we shall not be troubled as we were a year ago at this time. Some timid ones have gone away as though the dreaded disease had away as though the dreaded disease had already made its appearance, and some of the members of the government have invoked its possible return as an argument in favor of hastening the date of the general elections—as though they feared to lose a part of their majority! If we have not the disease itself we have at least a very pretty quarrel over if. If we have not the disease itself we have at least a very pretty quarrel over it. Has the Spanish doctor (Forran) discovered the means of cultivating the cholera virus so as, in successively weakening its force, he succeeds in using itas a means of assuring the immunity of the inoculated? This is the question that is being discussed here with a warmth that the doctors bring to all subjects upon which they cannot agree. When Dr. Ferran first announced his discovery his own compatriots were skeptical about it, and the Spanish government declined to allow him to continue to inoculate the populations of Valencia, where he had practiced his new discovery in presence of the mayors of the various communes, until a medical commission had reported upon its efficacy. The French Academy of Medicine, thinking there might be something in Dr. Ferran's discovery that would interest the world, induced the minister of commerce to send a medical committee, consisting of Drs. Brouardel, Charrin, and Albarran to, Valencia to study the Spanish physician's process. When the French doctors arrived on the spot they met with a refusal on the part of Dr. Ferran; at least they say so. The Spanish physician, they claim, was willing that the decrease in the stage is discussed the entity of the inoculated? This is the question that is being discussed here with a warnth that the doctors bring to all subjects of last year, who sang an air from Gounod's "Reine de Saba." M. Gandubert has a very sweet voice, and sings with style, but M. Duc has a strong and piercing voice, which is devoid of the charm so notice able in his comrade's organ. Two seconds a parytone. There were twenty-one compelitors in the female class to add the various communes, until a medical commister of the various communes, commerce to send a medical committee, consisting of Drs. Brouardel, Charrin, and Albarran to, Valencia to study the Spanish physician's process. When the French doctors arrived on the spot they met with a refusal on the part of Dr. Ferran; at least they say so. The Spanish physician, they claim, was willing that they should know everything except the way he prepared his vaccine. The French committee were not satisfied with this proceeding, and upon their return to Paris they reported that Dr. Ferran had refused to make known the scientific part of his system, and that all they could say from observation was that his inoculations were inoffensive. Dr. Ferman and captured the jury and could say from observation was that his inoculations were inoffensive. Dr. Ferran, as soon as he had cognizance of this report, replied that he had not refused the desired information, which is to be found in the memoirs sent to the medical faculties at Paris and Barcelona; all he had hesitated to reveal was his material process, as he did not wish the sayants of other countries to get possession of his discovery. He very properly said, it seems to me, that the French minister having sent the committee to rival. Out of the twenty-two competitival. minister having sent the committee to Spain to study the vaccination experiments made by him all they had to do was to examine and report upon the results of his work, and not upon the system itself. Dr. Brouardel and his associates did not wish to begin their study with Dr. Experiment and communicated to until Dr. Ferran ind communicated to them the result of his system, hence the quarrel. As long ago as April Dr. Fer-ran sent a detailed report of his discovery to the French Academy of Sciences, and to the French Academy of Sciences, and announced himself a candidate for the Breant prize of \$20,000, which is to be given to the one who can prove that he has really found a cholera vaccine. Yesterday the committee who examine the claims of the candidates for the prize reported that the statistics of the inoculations practiced in Spain are not trustworthy, and that before beginning a study on the vaccine they desired to have official figures. This may be only a polite way of putting off Dr. Ferran, who is naturally in very bad odor with his French brothers, for official statistics on any Spanish subject are as difficult to obtain as a Democratic majority in Massaany Spanish subject are as difficult to obtain as a Democratic majority in Massachusetts. It would seem, however, that the certified bulletins of the leading Spanish physicians in the provinces where Dr. Ferran has operated with his vaccine ought to be a sufficient base for the French Academy of Sciences to begin their examination of the subject; their health subject to be a sufficient base for the Comedic Francaise. Ever since the gin their examination of the subject; their health subject to the subject; the subject to the s their hesitation to do so lends color to the reports that are beginning to be whispered about that professional and national jealousy has something to do with their conduct. In a letter just made the salons of several Polish ladies that

We have entered upon what, in musi-cal parlance, is known as "the terrible week"—the public exercises have begun at the Conservatoira. From now until the end of the mouth there will be an uninterrupted flow of melody and decla-mation in the stuffy little hall in the Fauweek!"—the public exercises have begun at the Conservatoire. From now until the end of the mouth there will be an uninterrupted flow of melody and declarization in the stuffy little hall in the Faubourg Poissonniere, where numerous young ladies and gentlemen are striving after the coveted prizes. It is a very curious throng that presses into the hall where these public exercises are held and attempts to influence the juries by its manifestations of approval or disapprobation. It is the same audience every probation. It is the same audience every year, and is made up of a fraction of the artistic and literary world elbowed by a artistic and literary world elbowed by a curious mixture of concierges and poor middle class persons who have made every sacrifice to send their son or their daughter to the Conservatoire in the hope that they will turn out to be a Coquelin or a Faure, a Sarah Bernhardt or a Misson. Alongside of these two elements mingle a lot of the former pupils, who return each year to renew the sweet emotions of the past or to say to themselves how much better they sang or declaimed when they past or to say to themselves how much better they sang or declaimed when they competed for the prize—which they failed to obtain. Yes, it is rightly called "the terrible week," for the emotion of the competitors is mild in comparison the competitors is mild in comparison with the agitation of their friends and the agony of the Masame Cardinals who are basing all their hopes on the little Cardinals so stell described by Ludovic Halevy. A first prize means an engagement at Paris, protection, perhaps fame, and comparative case for the "old folks," while failure will force, beautions on their miserable exceptions on their miserable exceptions are the statement of the continues on their miserable exceptions are the continues on their miserable exceptions. them to continue on their miserable ex-istence in the further end of some damp corridor. It is no wonder, then, that they appland with all their forces when mademoiselle has sung her morecan or repeated the lines of the eternal Agues of Moliere. These demonstrations are always a part of the un-vritten programme, and the juries have become accustomed to them. Cherubini, when he was director, used to get mad and turn out the spectators; Auber and turn out the spectators; Auber quietly smiled, while Ambrose Thomas

"Perhaps. In any case get accustomed to those things. You will see a good many others. Life, young man, is a voyage through injustice. Console your self."

Several Americans have received in Several Americans have received instruction at the Conservatoire, for the tuition is free to every nationality. Miss Griswold, I believe, is the only American girl who ever obtained a first prize in vocal music, but the rarity of American pupils in this branch is explained by the great difficulty of sufficiently overcoming the foreign accent—an indispensable condition for a successful French career. In the instrumental classes there have been several American pupils, and I recall the names of Miss Harkness, Miss Carpenter, and Miss Maud Powell among those in recent years who have studied in

those in recent years who have studied in Prof. Dancla's violin class. Thus far this week the only class ex-

rival. Out of the twenty-two competi-tors there were two contraltos, but the jury was merciless for them, although one of them, Mile. Vidal, sang the air from the "Favorite" with great taste

and feeling.
DEATH OF A FORMER BEAUTY. There has just been buried here a lady who, under the empire, was one of the most brilliant members of the Polish colony, and who by her marriage with a distinguished novelist and dramatic author became a Parisienne in name as well as in fact. Mme. Jules Lacroix was 80 at the time of her death and her dis-

with their conduct. In a letter just made public that Dr. Ferran has written to Dr. Carlos Cameron, of Glasgow, a member of the British parliament, it appears that there is reason to believe that the Spanish doctor has discovered not only the vaceine of the cholera, but the virus of all the epidemics of which the microbe is known. If this theory be exact Dr. Cameron will not have exaggerated his praise in saying, as he does in the forthcoming number of the Nineteenth Century, that Dr. Ferran's discovery ought to be placed by the side of that of Jenner.

THE CONSERVATOIRE.

We have entered upon what, in musi-

it was recessary to interrupt these regular gatherings, but the friends of former days always remained faithful to the host and

LORD RANDOLPH'S EASY VICTORY. by those who week ago saw and heard of the size and threats of a tory revolt against Lord Randolph, which was vig-orously supported by the Standard. Not even those who had the most confidence

Another reform has been inaugurated missioner of patents, and I at once received my appointment. I shall never be let out to the lowest bidder. forget the kindness and consideration in Washington. The treasury towels are to be let out to the lowest bidder. Heretofore the work has been given to necessitous women at the rate of about 30 cents a dozen, but Secretary Manning has discovered that the laundrymen will do the same work for about a cent apiece. If the treasury towels at all resemble a

quietly assiled, while Ambrose Thomas simply frowns. Some years ago, when the younger Coqualin first competed for the comedy prize it.e jury failed to see his merits or even his aptitudes. "It is unjust!" he cried to Aaber. The old and skeptical munician simply smiled, and said to the disappointed pupil:

GENERAL GRANT

INCIDENTS IN HIS CAREER NOT BEFORE MADE PUBLIC.

HOW HE CAME NEAR DROWNING TWICE IN HIS BOYHOOD-HE DECIDES AN INTRI-CATE LAW POINT CORRECTLY-ASSIST-ANCE RENDERED TO JEFFERSON'S GREAT-GRANDDAUGHTER AND OTHERS.

When Col. Batchelder went to New York to bring to Washington the trophies which Gen. Grant had received from almost every nation on the globe he had a brief and very pleasant interview with the general, although no men-tion to the latter was made of the object of the colonel's visit. Gen. Logan was with Gen. Grant at the same time and he and Col. Batchelder were compli-menting the distinguished officer, who was so near his end, on his excellent "Well, I don't know," responded

menting the distinguished officer, who was so near his end, on his excellent personal appearance.

"Did the general's face give any marked indication of the progress of the cancer?" asked a REPUBLICAN representative when speaking with Col. Batchelder on the subject.

"No; very little. His beard concealed nearly every trace of the swelling and also prevented his gradual emaciation from being evidenced in his face. There was one thing which Gen. Grant said," continued the colonel, "that showed the bent of his mind: 'When I was a boy, said Gen. Grant, 'I twice came very near heing drowned—in fact, I was so far gone that I was to all intents and purposes dead and it required the utmost skill to resuscitate me. Since I have been sitting here, enduring this suffering, I have sometimes thought that perhaps it would have been better if the efforts to restore me to life had not been successful."

The general fully realized that there was no looked the progress of the wider range of subjects than any man I ever met, and its just possible that in his reading he may have come access a decision in regard to the subject upon which we differ. If he ever has you may be sure he remembers it, for he has the most remarkable memory of any man ever heard of."

Warden agreed to the reference, and they both went into another car in which Gen. Grant sat smoking, and informed him of their differences. Each argued him of their differences are very man of the cancer was not an argued him of the most very man of the

The general fully realized that there was no hope of his recovery and his mind seemed to dwell on the probable manner of his death—whether it would be difficult and tedious or, as he hoped, painless and like sinking into sleep. The accounts show that the final act in The accounts show that the final act in his life was as he wished. Saturday a sorrowing nation was present, in spirit, at the last sad obsequies when all that was mortal of Gen. U. S. Grant was placed in the tomb at Riverside Park.

The incidents in regard to the life of Gen. Grant which have flooded the newspapers since his death have been very numerous, but even more can be

very numerous, but even more can be told, and for some time to come new arriva, either of his civil or military cancer, will find their way into print. An incident of social interest occurred soon after his election to the Presidency for the second time. The Young Men's Republican Club of this District was an organization formed dur-ing the period suffrage was in vogue in Washington, and was started for the express purpose of doing political work in the District. When the Republican con-vention was held in Philadelphia a delegation of this club attended the delegates from the District as an escort, and helped to swell the enthusiasm which resulted when Gen. Grant was by acclamation nominated for his second term. During the campaign many of the members of this club contributed both in money and

this club contributed both in money and in personal effort to the success of the Republican party. After the election was over some of the members thought it would be the proper thing to call upon President Grant and congratulate him on the success of the election. Accordingly arrangements were made for their reception, and on the appointed day quite a number wended their way to the white house. They were presented to Gen. Grant by the president of the club, Mr. Arthur Shepherd, who forthwith proceeded to deliver a spread-eagle address, in which he referred to the nominating convention at Philadelphia, and said that when the vote for the District of Columbia was called for the District of Columbia was called in that convention that delegate who was then present, Mr. John F. Cook, arose in his seat and said that the people of the District had in their midst a building which was of great interest to them, called the white house; that it had been occupied for four years by a gentleman whom they had learned to love, honor, and esteem, and they proposed that he should occupy it, rent free, for four years more. "And Mr. President," said Mr. Shepherd, "the vote of the District was cast solid for your nomination." This was the place for the applause to come in, but before a single cheer could be made, Gen. Grant, with a merry twinkle in his eyes, and a slight twitching of his lips, remarked, "Yes, and I believe that is about all the show the District had in the matter." The hearty laughter and applause which followed was due to the keen satire of Gen. Grant's remark, and

not to the spread-eagle address of the president of the club. There are numerous instances which could be told of personal assistance Gen. Grant rendered while he occupied the office of President to deserving men and women who sought employment un der the government, but were without political influence to press their claims. The story of how Marshall Jewell was removed from the office of Postmaster General because he told an ex-Union soldier who had come direct from Gen Grant, with a request from the latter that he should be given employment, that there was no vacancy to which he could be appointed, and that President Grant did not run the Postoffice Depart-

ment is well remembered.

A REPUBLICAN representative in talking with Miss Meikleham, who is the great granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson, learned from her of the courtesy with which she was treated by Gen. Grant when she sought for an appointment in the patent office. "I went," said Miss Meikleham, "to see the President with Mrs. Admiral Powell, who was then alive, and who had al ready seen Gen. Grant once in my behalf." The President received me behalf." The President received me with the greatest courtesy, and was as tender and kind to me as I could possibly wish. I told him it was absolutely necessary that I should obtain employment, and that I desired a position under the government. He asked me what department I preferred, if I had any preference, and I told him I wished an appointment in the patent office. He smilingly remarked that that would be a good comfortable position, and gave me good comfortable position, and gave me a card to Mr. Zach Chandler, who was then Secretary of the Interior, request-ing that I be given the position I desired. I went to the department, but the Secretary not being in the city I presented my card, together with that which Gen. Grant had given me, to Assistant Secre-tary Cowan, who immediately gave me a note to Judge Duell, who was then com-

own me by Gen, Grant,"
A young girl, daughter of an ex-Union soldier who had served during the entire war, and from his military service had become shattered in health, so that his become shattered in health, so that his family were reduced in circumstances, desiring a position in the bureau of engraving and printing, saw Mr. McCartee, who was at that time chief of the bureau, several times, but without effect. Finally, in her desperation, she went to Gos. Grant, and after waiting until she could secure as audience, told her entire story. He listened patiently during her recital of the services which her father had rendered to his country and the

the support of the family. When she had concluded the President gave her a note to Mr. McCartee, asking that he give her employment. Armed with this note the girl then retured to the bureau and secured the position she desired.

When Andrew Johnson made his cele-insted "exists are not the girl it will."

brated "swing around the circle," it will be remembered that he took Gen. Grant with him as a sort of "star attraction." Among the party were Gen. Rawlins and Col. Wallace Warden, the latter President Johnson's private secretary. Both Rawlins and Warden were lawyers, and on the trip they became engaged in an animated discussion involves. ing some point of international law. Each maintained his position with considerable warmth, and neither would admit that the other was right. Finally Gen. Rawlins said: "Let's refer the question to Gen. Grant."
"What does he know about inter-national law?" said Warden, who at that

time had not a very exalted appreciation of the abilities of Gen, Grant save as a

he was when Gen. Grant made that de-cision. Although it was decided in his favor he could hardly believe that Gen. Grant's memory was correct, and at the first city they reached he and Gen. Rawlins went to a lawyer's office, and taking down the volume of Wheaton indicated by Gen. Grant, found the point settled

exactly as he had stated. "I remember a very pleasant incident" said Col. Warden, "illustrating the gen-tle treatment which Gen, Grant accorded to every one, even the humblest person Business took me to the white house one day and when I entered the President's room I found him engaged in conversa-tion with a couple of ladies. The elder was evidently the mother of the younger, and both were from the medium class in and both were from the medium class in life. I could not help overhearing a portion of the conversation, and I gleamed that they were urging Gen. Grant's interposition in regard to a son and brother who held a small postoflice somewhere in the ccutral part of New York. The sister seemed to be the most express advects of her brother help. earnest advocate of her brother's cause and told the President how he had served in the Union army and had sent his money home to her mother; how he had been an earnest and active Republicau, and had faithfully performed the duties of the office which he held, and that his removal was sought by a man who did not need the place and whose only object was to secure a power in the county which neither his abilities nor his popularity justified.

"The President listened attentively to her story, and then told her that the matter rested entirely with the Post-master General; he believed that there had been two reports submitted to that officer, one in her brother's favor and one in behalf of his competitor; nothing could be done until those reports had been considered. He promised that there should be a fair examination of the papers, and if it were found that her brother had been guilty of no dereliction of duty, and that in the change it was sought simply to put one man out and another in, her brother should not be removed.

"But,' said the young lady, ' you have "But,' said the young may, 'you nave so many things to think of is it not likely that this matter may pass out of your mind and action be taken without your INDIGESTION CURED. knowing about it?'
"'My good girl,' said the President,

'I have given you my word that I will personally look after your brother's case. I never break my word, and I never for-get anything that is of interest to a Union soldier.'

"That appeared to satisfy them, and they started to go out. The President attended them to the door and handed them out as courteously as if they had been the first ladies in the land. He then turned to me to learn the business I had with him. I was curious enough to make some inquiries after in regard to the case of that young man, and I found that when the matter was settled he retained his office, and Gen. Grant

had not forgotten his promise."
"When Gen. Grant got hold of a man who was efficient in any particular direc-tion he didn't want to let him go," said Pop Talcott to a Republican reporter yesterday. "That was strongly illus trated in the case of Tom Morrison, who trated in the case of Tom Morrison, who was a telegrapher at Grant's headquarters. When I started the fire alarm telegraph in this District I wanted to get Tom as an assistant, so I had him appointed and went up to headquarters to get him. Gen. Grant wouldn't let him go. He said that he had perfect confidence in Tom, and that he did not think it would be for the interests of the government to part with his services at that time. So I had to get another man, I finally got Tom, however," continued Talcott, "and then I fixed him comfortably in the State Department, where fortably in the State Department, where

he is now." Every one remembers the day of Grant's second inauguration in 1873. It was bitter cold, and a driving northwest wind which blowed fiercely all day and night added to the discomforts of the parade and the ball. The parade was the most brilliant that had taken place since the war, organizations coming from all parts of the country. The half was held in a frame building erected especially for the purpose in Judiciary square. Though the building was heated with steam, no such extreme cold weather had been anticipated, and the wind whistled through the cracks of the loosely put together boards making the temperature but little different within temperature but little different within from the biting cold without. Ladies danced in sealskin coats and men prome naded in ulsters. The dias on which Gen. Grant stood during the reception was placed at the north end of the building and the wind blew right upon his back, but he never flinched an inch. The at tendance was very large, although the tickets were placed at \$20, and all were eager to grasp the President's hand. Gov. Cooke and Alex. R. Shepherd escorted Gen. Grant to the dias and made corted Gen. Grant to the dias and made the presentations. As the crowd swarmed by him and cordially shook his swarmed by him and cordially shook his hand he turned to Shepherd and said: "Shepherd, the warmth of this greeting almost neutralizes the frigidity of the at-mosphere. I wish I had hands behind my back. "That might break the force of the wind."

Could secure an audience, told her entire story. He listened patiently during her recital of the services which her father had rendered to his country and the urgent need for her to do something for the services which her father had rendered to his country and the urgent need for her to do something for the services which her father had rendered to his country and the urgent need for her to do something for the services which her father had rendered to his country and the urgent need for her to do something for the services which her father had rendered to his country and the urgent need for her to do something for the services which her father had rendered to his country and the urgent need for her to do something for the services which her father had rendered to his country and the urgent need for her to do something for the services which her father had rendered to his country and the urgent need for her to do something for the services which her father had rendered to his country and the urgent need for her to do something for the services which her father had rendered to his country and the urgent need to his coun

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Leaves 7th St. Wharf daily (except Sunday) for
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TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

WASHINGTON, OHIO AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

On and after June 14, 1885, trains will leave from and arrive at Sixth and B streets depot as follows:

Leave Washington 9 a. m. and 4.35 p. m. the streets depot as follows:

Leave Washington 9 a. m. and 4.35 p. m. Returning.

Arrive at Hound Hill 718 p. m. Returning.

Arrive at Hound Hill 718 p. m. Returning.

Arrive at Hound Hill 718 p. m. Returning.

Save Round Hill 600 a. m. and 500 p. m. Betmont Park 604 a. m. and 500 p. m. Betmont Park 604 a. m. and 500 p. m. Betmont Tark 604 a. m. and 500 p. m. Betmont Tark 604 a. m. and 500 p. m. Betmont Tark 604 a. m. and 500 p. m. Carls fill follows:

Saraloga 219 p. m. Caldwell, Lake George, 450 p. m. Savela excursion yates and Sunday trains to Belmont Park. Monthly and commutation rates to all points. S. M. BROPHY a. Superintendent, Alexandria, Va. E. J. LOCK WOOD. Passenger Agent, 507 p. m. Savelar streets all 12018 p. m. Superintendent, Alexandria, Va. E. J. LOCK WOOD. Passenger Agent, 507 p. m. Savelar streets with the streets of Hop Bitters in Carls KILL MOUNTAIN SPECIAL 8:404.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS GROBE. And an article, in an elegan style, "Then run it into some that we avoid all such, "And simply call attention to Belmont Park. Monthly and commutation and such and such as a large of the streets of Hop Bitters in Carls KILL MOUNTAINS PECIAL 8:404.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN vanhi railroad thin leaves Washington 12:16 a. m., to cannect.

DAY EXPRESS, 9:35 a. m., arrive Albany 3 p. m., Sharon Springs 6 p. m., Cooperstown 7:10 p. m., Utten 5:42 p. m., Syrnesse 7:05 p. m., Rochester 10:39 p. m., Buffalo 12:15 a. m., Niagara Falls 12:41 p. m. Parior Cars to Albany and Niagara Falls.

SARATOGA AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN EXPRESS, 10:50 a. m., arrive at Hotel Eastern 11:16 to 12:16 p. m., Saratoga 5:39 p. m., Lake George 8 p. m. Partoga and Lake George. Pennsylvania Raitrond train leaves Philadelphia 5:29 a. m. 10 connect.

road train leaves Philadelphia S21 a. m. to connect.
SARATOGA AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN LIMITED, acc. p. m., arrive at llote! Rasterskill S57 p. m., Grand Hote! S. p. p. m., Saratoga 13 ap. m., Montreal S a. m., with parlor cars to datakill Meuntain and Saratoga. Buffet parlor cars leave Washington on Pennsylvania, Railroad train at S20 a. m. for Saratoga, sleepers thence to Montreal. Ask for single or round trip tickets by Wost Share route, and avoid long transfer through New York city. Apply to city or depot agents of Pennsylvania Railroad for complets time tables, tickets, and parlor car chairs.

Parlor car chairs for Jersey City station reserved in advance upon application to sgant Pullman Car Company, Pennsylvania Kailroad station, Jersey City, N. J.

IENRY MONETT,

General Passenger Agent.

No. 280 Broadway, New York.

THE VIRGINIA MIDLAND RAILWAY
THE SHORT LINE TO THE SOUTH
AND SOUTHWEST.

AND SOUTHWEST.

Schedule in effect July 5, 1885.

7:00 A. M.—Lynchburg Mail, daily, except Sonday, to local stations, connecting at Lynchburg with Richmond and Alleghany and Norfolk and Western railroads.

11:15 A. M.—New Orleans Fast Mail, daily, making close connection south and southwest. Daily, except Sunday with C. & O. Ry. Pullman Sleeping Cars from Washington to Atlanta. Pullman Sleeping Gars from Washington to New Orleans without clamps of the Car from New York and Washington to Atlanta. Pullman Sleeping Cars from Washington to Multie Sulphur Springs.

5:45 P. M.—Louisville Fast Lina, daily, via Charlottestile, to Cincinnati, Louisville, and all Western points. Fullman Sleeping Cars from Washington to Louisville.

10:40 P. M.—Southern Mail and Express, daily, to all points south and southwest, via Danville and Charlotte. Pullman Sleeping Cars from Washington to Atlanta. Montgomery, and Seima. Parlot Cars Montgomery to New Orleans, Pullman Sleepers from Washington to New Orleans, Pullman Sleepers from Washington Atlas and Columbia, to Augusta. Manassas Division train leave Washington at 4.15 p. m. daily, except Sunday, Warrenton trains leave Washington at 7.07 a. m. daily except Sunday, Il. 15 a. m. and 5.45 p. m. daily. Trains arrive in Washington 5.06 a. m., Southern Express, daily; 8,45 a. m., Strasburg Local, daily, except Sunday; 1.59 p. m., Lynchburg Mail, daily, except Sunday; 9.15 p. m., Louisville Special, daily.

N. MACDANIEL, Agent.

SUL HASS, M. SLAUGHTER, General Passenger Agent. Schedule in effect July 5, 1885.

M. SLAUGHTER, General Passenger Agent,

RALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT SUNDAY, MAY 3, 1885, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. Leave washington from station corner NEW JERSEY AVENUE AND CUTREET. Exchings 10000 mg 10010 to the NEW JERSEY AVENUE AND C STREET, For Chicago, 19:50 a. m. and 19:10 p. m. dally. The 19:00 a m. is a fast Limited Express to Pittsburg and Chicago, arriving in Pittsburg at 7:39 p. m., Chicago next morning at 8:55. No extra fare is charged on this train for fast No extra fare is charged on this train for fast time.

For Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis daily at 5:30 p. m. and 10:10 p. m., with Through Coaches and Palace Sleeping Cars to above points, without change. 3:30 p. m. train is a Fast Limited Train to Cincinnati and St. Louis, arriving in Cincinnati next morning at 7:45, St. Louis, 6:30 p. m. No extra fare is charged on this train for fast time.

For Pittaburg at 10:00 a. m., with Parlor Car, and 9:10 p. m. daily to Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Detroit, with Sleeping Cars to Pittsburgs.

Car, and 9.10 p. m. daily to Pittsburg. Cleveland, and Detroit, with Sleeping Cars to Pitts burg.

For Baltimore on week days, 5, 6.10, 6, 40, 7, 30, 8, 33, and 10.05 a. m., 12.10, 1.25, 8.15, (45 minute train.) 3.30, 4.20, 4.40, 5.40, 6, 40, 7, 30, 8.35, and 11.00 p. m.

For Baltimore on week days, 5, 6.10, 6, 40, 7, 30, 8.35, and 11.00 p. m.

For Baltimore on Sundays, 6, 10, 7, 30, 8.39 and 10.05 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 4.40, 5.40, 6, 40, 7, 30, 8.39 and 10.05 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 4.40, 5.50, 6, 40, 7.30, 8.39 and 10.05 a. m., 12.30 p. m. solid p. s

Frederick, 8.49 a.m. and 4.49 p.m. daily ex-cept Sunday.
For local stations between Washington and Gaithersburg, 12.39 p.m. daily except Sunday.
For Hagerstown and Winehester, 8.49 a.m. daily except Sunday, and 5.30 p.m. daily to Hagerstown; daily, except Sunday, to Wanhester. Trains arrive from the west daily, 5, 7:20 n.

Trains arrive from the west daily, 6, 7:20 a. m., 1:15, 6:30 p. m.

From Annapelis, 8:30 a. m. and 1:50 and 5:25 p. m.; Sanday, 10:35 a. m., 6:35 p. m.

From Lexington, 5:30 p. m. daily except Sunday.

From Frederick and Intermediate points.

8:25 a. m. and 8:15 p. m. daily except Sanday.

Trains leave Baltimore for Washington at 5:10, 6:30, 7:29, 9:00, 6:05, and 10:30 a. m., and 12;15, 2:30, 3:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:0, 6:30, 8:0, 9:00, and 11:00 p. m.; on Sundays, 6:30, 7:29, 9:00, and 9:05 a. m., 1.30, 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 8:00, 9:05, and 11 p. m.

9.05 a. m., 1.39, 2.30, 4.29, 5.00, 6.30, 8.00, 9.00, and 11 p. m.

All trains from Washington stop at Relay Station except 1.25, 3.15, and 6.40 p. m.

For further information apply at the Baltmore and Ohio ticket office—Washington Smitten, 619 and 1331 Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Fourteenth street, where orders will be taken for bagage to be checked and received at any point in the city,

C. K. LORD, G. P. A.

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to St. Louis; daily, excent Saturday, to Chicago, with Sleeping Car Altoons to Chicago,
Chicago and Chicinnati Excess, at 7.10 p, m.
daily, with Sleeping Cars Myshington to Chicago and Harrisburg to Louisville, connecting
at Harrisburg with Western Express with
frouch Sleeports for Choreland and St. Louis,
Pacific Express 10 p, m. daily for Pittsburg
and the West, with through Sleeper Harrisburg to Chicago.
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Lor Boston without change, 2 p. m. every life of Boston without change, 2 p. m. every

day.
For Brocklyn, N. Y., alls through trains connect at Jersey City with boats of Brooklyn Aunex, efforting direct transfer to Fulson streat, avoiding double ferriage across New Volk City. Author Avoiding double ferrings across New York City.
For Philadelphia, 7:15, 8:30, and II a. m., 2, 4, 6, 10 p. m., and Eliti night. On Sanday, 8:30 a. m., 2, 4, 6, 10, p. m., and Elit night.
Lumited Express, 1:40 a. m. daily, except Sun.

For Baltimore, 6:35, 7:15, 8:30, 9:40, 9:50, 11 a., 12:05, 2, 4; 12:5, 4:40, 0, 7:10, 10 p. m., and 12:15 night, On Sanday, 8:30, 0:5; 11 a. m., k. 4, 7:10, 10 p. m., and 12:15 night; For Pape's Greek Line, 7:15 a. m. and 4:40 p. m., daily, except Sanday.

For Amapolis cannay. On Sunday, 4 p. m. daily, except Sunday. On Sunday, 4 p. m. ALEXANDRIA AND FREDERICKSBURG RAILWAY, AND ALEXANDRIA AND WASHINGTON BAIL-ROAD. WASHLNGTON BALLBOAD.

For Alexandria, 6.7, bi35, 11-01, and 11:35 a, m., 2505, 4:25, 4:25, 6:25, 8:15, and 11:37 p, m. On Sanday, at 4, 9:25, 11:30 a, m., 8:95 p, m.

For Richmond and the South, 6 and 11:30 a, m. daily, encent Sunday.

Trains leave Alexandria for Washington 5:00, 8, 10, 10:10 a, m., 1, 3:15, 3:23, 5:10, 7:00, and 11:35 p., m., and 12:10 midnight (except Monday) On Sunday at 8 and 10:10 a, m., 7:30 and 11:37 p, m., and 12:10 midnight (except Monday) On Sunday at 8 and 10:10 a, m., 7:30 and 11:37 p, m., and 12:10 midnight. On Sauday at sand 10:10 a. m., 7:00 and 11:27 p. m., and 11:127 p. m., and and 11:127 p. m., and 11:127 p. m., and 11:12

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